WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1897-FOURTEEN PAGES.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything, it will pay you to announce the fact in the advertising columns of The Star. They are closely studied by more than three times as many people as read any other,

SANITATION REPORT BY MRS. STOWELL

Appointments, Promotions and Reductions of Teachers Ratified.

CHANGES IN HIGH SCHOOLS

As her last official act as a member of the board of public school trustees, the term for which she was appointed having expired, Mrs. L. R. Stowell, for herself and Dr. D. H. Hazen, last evening submitted, at a meeting of the board, the following

"A large amount of work has been undertaken by your committee on sanitation within the past two years. Not nearly so much has been completed, however, as has been set in motion. The interest taken by the public in all questions of sanitation in the schools proves this to be true. Never before have the daily papers given so much space to the health of children. Several of the more philanthropic organiza-tions of the city have appointed commit-tees to visit the schools and to continue the agitation of this subject. Possibly the greatest advance is in the interest manifested by the physicians of the city in our schools. They have not only had committees visiting the schools, but they have also devoted entire evenings of their mediators. cal associations to these questions of sani-tation and the healtn of school children. And why should this interest not exist? We have the lives and health of nearly 43,000 children in our keeping. We are indeed glad of whatever help the public can give

"Among the more beneficial things ac-complished by your committee is the aban-doning of basement rooms wherever they were used for school purposes. There were several hundred children housed during

several hundred children housed during the entire school day in basement rooms, three years ago. These rooms can never have the same sunshine, good ventilation and dry air that upstairs rooms have.

"We have secured, so far as possible, an acequate supply of water, both for drinking purposes and for washing the hands, on each floor of every school building throughout the city. The sum of \$2,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of water filters, that the children may have pure water to drink. It is to be earnestly hoped that this amount can be appropriated each that this amount can be appropriated each year until the schools are all supplied with these filters.

The Cloak Rooms

"A change has been brought about in the cleak rooms of the schools, and each child, fortunate enough to attend in the new buildings, has his wraps separated from those of his neighbors by a partition. We certainly hope that this separation of cloaks and hats will be soon provided for in all the old buildings as well.

"A personal examination of nearly all the school buildings in the city has been made."

school buildings in the city has been made. In addition to visiting the school rooms an investigation into the sanitary condition of all the basements, furnace rooms and closets has been made. As a result these personal visits we recommend th

1. That especial instruction be given all teachers so as to secure the best possible health among the children. 2. That attention be given to the regulation of light in the school rooms; to making such arrangements that all of the light

of the room comes from one direction; and guarding against direct sunlight the negotiations now pending be completed and that a committee from the Medical Association of the District visit the schools and make such exami-nations of the children's eyes as they may deem necessary, and that they also look after those children suffering from head-aches or sickness while in school, thus

preventing, to a large degree, the epilemics in the schools. "4. That all books now furnished as free text books be taken home by the children at the end of the year, as their own personal property. This will add about one-third more to the expense of supplying the schools with books, but it will give to the family (the father, mother and older chil dren), an opportunity for more education, besides fostering a love for books. It will obviate, in a measure, the danger of contagion or disease being spread from one family to another. All school books should be thoroughly cleansed, repaired and fumi-

gated during the vacation "5. That pencils, slate pencils, pen hold-ers and all such helps for work should not be distributed to different children morning after merning. They should used only by one pupil and never ex-

6. That greater care be taken in the sweeping and dusting of the rooms, pecially the first grade rooms. or swing, outward.

7. That all school doors should open That some of the closets used by th seventh and eighth grade girls in each

building be supplied with doors. For Ample Play Grounds.

"9. That the school grounds, so far as possible, of all the school houses be of such an extent as to insure a reasonably wide clear space on all sides of the building and so arranged as to give ample and sep-arate play grounds for boys and girls, and, if possible, separate play grounds for small

and large boys.
"10. That these play grounds be provided with all the necessary appliances for the most healthful and least dangerous of the out-door games. "11. That the sale of cigarettes, in any

store or penny lunch room, with'n the same limit as liquor selling, be prohibited We believe that today the public schools of the city of Washington are in a better sanitary condition than are the schools of

any other large city. After a number of complimentary re-marks had been made in reference to it by Major George H. Harries, Mr. Job Barnard and others, the report was placed on file President Wheipley referred to the effi-ciency, with which Mrs. Stowell had performed her duties as a member of the board, and said he greatly regretted to know that she would no longer serve in that capacity. Other members spoke in

Recommendations Confirmed. The board confirmed the following recom-

mendations by the several trustees: Central High School-Appoint Burton R Ross military inspector at \$650; Miss Margaret Barnes, teacher, at \$600. Business High School - Appoint Miss

Geneva W. Gordon teacher of stenography and typewriting, at \$750. Colored High School-Appoint Sarah W Brown, teacher, at \$650, from October 1,

First Division.

Promote the following teachers: Mary Macauley, from second to third grade and from \$475 to \$550 per annum, guerite Lasier, on leave; E. E. Foster and S. B. Holland, from \$475 to \$550 per annum, Bollak A. G. Getty, H. T. num; Alice Pollok, A. G. Getty, H. T. Draper, Mamie Smith, G. L. Altschu and F. M. Thomson, from \$450 to \$475 per annum; E. G. Swann, from \$425 to \$450; B. E. Morrison, from \$400 to \$425. Assign M. E. Darlington, teacher, to first grade, at \$400

Second Division. Promote the following teachers: M. L. Murphy from second to third grade and from \$475 to \$550 per annum, vice B. C. 1807.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Laramore, resigned; S. P. Cameron, from \$400 to \$550; Sarah Lamborne, from \$450 to \$475; G. L. Stone, F. E. Muir, Thusnelda Breuninger, from \$425 to \$450; H. R. Evans, A. B. Murphy, Sarah Greer, M. M. Stockbridge, Nellie Richards, from \$400 to \$425. Appoint Henry H. Burroughs teacher of seventh grade at \$825 per annum, vice J. C. Donovan, on leave. Assign Gertrude A. Davis to first grade at \$400 per annum, vice M. A. Kelton, on leave.

Third Division.

West, F. W. Potter, from \$475 to \$500 per annum; D. E. Pumphrey and Mary Holmes from \$450 to \$475; M. T. Brady, I. B. Lees nitzer, S. E. Beamer, Lily Buehler, M. L. Vaughn, S. C. Goodman, from \$425 to \$450; Alice Crowley, R. R. Rierdan, M. D. Swingle, H. F. Dunlap, Maud Burbank, Louise Randall, L. F. Busey, H. N. Diver, Maud Hall, from \$400 to \$425.

Fourth Division.

Promote the following teachers; Minnie Harper, from third to fourth grade and from \$550 to \$650 per annum, vice C. Ranney, transferred to second division; J. A. Bicksler, from second to third grade and Bicksler, from second to third grade and from \$500 to \$550 per annum, vice Minnie Harper; M. E. Rose, from first to second grade, vice J. A. Bicksler; M. A. Carraher, from \$450 to \$475 per annum; J. D. Appler, R. R. Hessler, A. S. Hughes, E. L. Sillers, from \$400 to \$425. Grant leave of absence for three months from September 1, 1897, to Katharine Cornwell. Appoint Vienna Detwiller temporary teacher of second grade at \$400 per annum, vice Katharine Cornwell. Appoint New L. Appoint Vienna Detwell. Appoint Vienna Detwell. Appoint Vienna Cornwell. Appoint Vienna Mel. on leave. Appoint L. M. Tweedale well, on leave. Appoint L. M. Tweedale teacher at \$450 per annum, vice Marguerite Barnes, transferred to Central High School. Appoint J. L. Pearson teacher at \$400 per annum, vice S. A. Nourse, transferred to fifth division. Appoint Elsie Vansant feacher at \$400 per annum

Fifth Division.

Promote the following teachers: E. A. Norton, from sixth to seventh grade, and from \$775 to \$825 per annum, vice Kate Robertson, resigned; H. G. Watt, from fifth to sixth grade, and from \$700 to \$775 per annum, vice E. A. Norton; M. A. Connelly, from fourth to fifth grade, and from \$650 to \$700 per annum, vice H. G. Watt; F. A. Robertson, from third to fourth grade, and from \$550 to \$570 per annum, grade, and from \$550 to \$650 per annum, vice M. A. Connelly; H. H. Gibbs, from second to third grade, and from \$500 to \$550 per annum, vice F. A. Robertson. Transfer F. A. Nourse, teacher, at \$400 per annum, from fourth division and assign to second grade, vice H. H. Gibbs. Promote B. H. Thompson, from \$475 to 500; Maria Tavenner, N. B. Huntington, C. L. Jones, from \$450 to \$475; H. S. Stetson, E. E. Patterson, C. F. McKee, B. H. Bell, from \$425 to \$450; F. H. King, L. B. Lanman, A. J. Lynch, M. E. Mulligan, M. L. Trumwell, from \$400 to \$425. Assign Emeline W. Clift to first grade at \$400. Nourse, teacher, at \$400 per annum, fro

Promote D. C. Alwine, I. R. Garrett, P. B. Holmes, M. G. Mahr, L. A. Ritter, Alice Butler, I. M. Bennett, M. C. Bresnahan, from \$450 to \$475; E. G. Given, L. L. Mc-Kenzie, Marian Carter, Carlotta Brockett, W. M. Costigan, M. E. Luttrell, Agnes Muntz, from \$425 to \$450; S. J. Boriand, L. S. Gerry, M. S. Howell, Isabelle Jordan, E. T. Prince, M. L. Hughes, from \$400 to \$425; reduce E. B. Graham, from second to first grade. Transfer L. Ebert, from eighth, and assign to first grade, vice G. V. Guard. Guard, resignation accepted. Appoint Agnes M. Brower, teacher of second grade, at \$400 per annum, vice E. B. Graham.

Seventh Division. Promote the following: M. E. Oliver, from \$550 to \$600; M. R. Goines, A. B. Coleman, jr., L. J. Moss, Eleanor Robinson, S. F. Robinson, from \$475 to \$500; C. H. Pim-F. Robinson, from \$475 to \$500; C. H. Pimper, C. E. Scott, from \$450 to \$475; V. L. Bogan, M. E. Compton, D. I. Renfro, from \$425 to \$450, C. E. Cubberd, A. B. Dillon, A. M. Fletcher, F. W. Jackson, M. C. Mc-Kelden, from \$400 to \$425; G. M. Walsh, from \$400 to \$450; appoint Ella M. Ford teacher of first grade, at \$400, vice E. M. Dawes, transferred to second division.
All the above charges to take effect Sep-

tember 1, 1897. Grant leave of absence to M. F. Harmon, teacher, for three months, from October 1, 1897; promote K. H. Berard from sixth to seventh grade and from \$775 to \$825 per annum, vice M. F. Harow; H. I. Walsh, from fifth to sixth grade and from \$700 to \$775 per annum, vice K. H. Berard; I. L. Lock-hart, from fourth to fifth grade and from \$550 to \$700; S. R. Craighill, from third to fourth grade, vice I. L. Lockhart; appoint Grace Cauldwell temporary teacher of third grade, vice S. R. Craighill.

The above to take effect October 1, 1897. Eighth Division.

Premote E. E. Troutman frem fifth to sixth grade and principalship of Good Hope School, and from \$700 tc \$775, vice M. E. McCormick, transferred to Anacostia, vice B. E. Seaver, resigned; J. M. Walling from third to fifth grade, and from \$550 to \$700, vice E. E. Troutman; E. L. Erb from second to third grade and from \$500 to \$550 per annum, vice J. M. Walling; E. G. Brewer from second to third grade and from \$475 to \$550, vice S. B. Holland, transferred to first division; L. A. Robinson from third to fouth grade and from \$550 to \$650; vice G. R. Simpson, transferred to Nor mal School of ninth, tenth and eleventh divisions; M. C. Burks from second to fourth grade and from \$500 to \$650, vice F. B. Johnson, reduced to third grade; E. Rucker, M. E. Hite, M. L. Williams fro \$475 to \$500; M. C. Dailas, E. G. Crook, R. Williams Sarah Musson, H. M. Alde R. Williams, Sarah Mussen, H. M. Alder, B. A. Stockbridge, from \$450 to \$475; J. H. Lucas from \$125 to \$450; J. C. Bruce from \$400 to \$450; M. R. Parkman, C. H. Bur-roughs, J. C. Graham, S. C. Guerdrum, M. C. Thompson, from \$400 to \$425. Appoint Emma Smith teacher at \$400. Assign E. A. Zeigler and M. E. McKee to first grade, at \$400 per annum.

The above changes to take effect September 1, 1807. ber 1, 1897.

Reduce, at her own request, C. A. B.
Luebkert from fifth grade to fourth grade
and from \$700 to \$650 per annum, to take
effect October 11. Promote C. I. Mathis
from fourth to fifth grade and from \$650 to \$700, vice C. A. B. Luebkert; promote I. L. Zimmerman from fourth to fifth grade and

A. Green from third to fourth grade, to take effect October 12, 1897. Ninth Division.

Transfer F. L. Cardozo, teacher, to the principalship of the Briggs school building; also K. U. Alexander to the principalship

of the Garrison school building. Tenth Division.

Promote the following: S. C. Lewis, teacher, from seventh to eighth grade and from \$825 to \$1,000; K. C. Lewis, from seventh to eighth grade, at \$875; D. N. Coleman from sixth to seventh grade and from \$775 to \$825, vice S. C. Lewis; C. H. Thomas, N. Coleman; F. M. Costin and M. W. Lew-is, from fifth to sixth grade, at \$700 each H. H. Beason of fifth grade, from \$650 to \$700, vice L. S. Chase; K. H. Slade, M. Lig-gons and M. L. Tancil, from fourth to fifth grade, at \$650 each; M. A. Madre of fourth grade, from \$575 to \$650, vice H. H. Beason; E. G. Lewis, from third to fourth grade and from \$550 to \$575, vice M. A. Madre; J. Ashton and L. G. Arnold, from to \$550; E. I. M. Hawkins, from first to third grade, and from \$450 to \$525; M. O. H. Williamson, from first to third grade and from \$475 to \$525. Appoint Besste L. Fletcher teacher at \$500; Ophelia Johnson at salary of \$475, vice M. O'H. Williamson; Isabella Sidney teacher at \$450.

Isabella Sidney teacher at \$450.

These to take effect October 11, 1897.

Transfer A. E. Bush, at \$475, to the eleventh division, to take effect October 1, 1897. Promote the following: E. E. Contee, from \$425 to \$475, and A. R. Jackson, from \$400 to \$500, both to take effect September 1, 1897. Appoint E. F. G. Merritt director of primary work at a salary of \$1,100 per year; N. T. Jackson, to position as assistant director of primary work, at \$650, to take effect October 11, 1897.

Eleventh Division Transfer S. C. Johnson, teacher, at salary of \$500, to tenth division, October

WHITE PASS BLOCKED

Miles of Mud Through Which Gold Hunters Flounder.

Promote the following: M. E. Yount, Sara DEATH OF HUNDREDS OF HORSES

Indignation at Commissioner Smith at Skaguay.

HIS REMOVAL DEMANDED

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, September 13, 1897. The White Pass through the mountains to the headwaters of the Yukon, is blocked, and is daily becoming more impassable, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. On our way from Sitka and since we have been here we have been approached by a number of men who declared that much work had been done on the pass, the roads corduroyed and all the difficulties overcome. But these men are the emissaries of the gamblers, the saloon keepers and the storekeepers, sent out to lure other unwary victims to join the thousands of poor devils already here, and strung out between here and the summit. The exploitation of Skaguay and the White Pass has been almest criminal, resulting, as it has, in immense loss of money, time and provisions, the death of hundreds of horses and a considerable loss of life and health among the prespectors; none of which has happened on the other trails.

The history of this place and of the White Pass is curious, and goes to show how men will believe any story, however impossible or impracticable, and follow any will-o'the-wisp, however faint, when it holds out the least hope of leading them on to for-

There has been a steady, though small, travel through the Chilkoot Pass and over the Dalton trail to the Yukon country for a number of years, and about six years ago a man by the name of Ben Moore, foreseeing, to a certain extent, the present rush, located a trading post of 160 acres at the mouth of the Skaguay river and built the mouth of the Skaguay river and built a small house there. It was for some time called Moore's Store, the summit beyond the headwaters of the Skaguay river was marked on a Canadian map Moore's Pass, but finally the place came to be called Skaguay. Moore seems to have done all that the law required to make good his title to the land as a trading post, and for a long time endeavored to arouse the interest of capitalists in his future town and a long time endeavored to arouse the interest of capitalists in his future town and his pass. Finally, last spring, he persuaded Victoria parties to send out a party of engineers to examine into the possibility and feasibility of building a railroad from Skaguay along the course of the river and over the summit to Lake Bennett. The engineers went through to the lake, blazed a trail, and returned the same way, reporting in favor of the project. On the 1st of August there were at Skaguay three houses, one the residence of Moore and two belonging to the Alaska and Northwestern Trading Company. From Skaguay to the lake there was nothing but a mere path blazed out through the lofty woods and almost impenetrable underbrush.

Attracted to the White Pass.

The news of the report of the engineers who crossed the White Pass leaked out in Victoria, and a party of about a dozen or more was made up to go over this route to the Klondike. On the steamer which picked up this party at Victoria were several hundred prospectors bound for Dyea. The news of the White Pass, exaggerated with each repetition, spread among them, and by the time the steamer turned her head into Lynn canal the majority of th prospectors went to the captain and asked him to land them at Skaguay instead of at This the captain consented to When Skaguay was reached the prospect of an easy landing and a low pass ahead of them was so alluring that everybody finally landed there, and immediately there sprang up a village of several hundred tents.

The news rapidly spread that a new pass had been discovered, which was 1,200 or 1,500 feet lower than the Chilkoot Pass, and over which pack animals could be use all the way to the lakes, and immediately there was a wholesale desertion from Dyea, word was sent to Seattle and Victoria to send up horses and other pack animals, and the newspaper men on the ground, no waiting to verify the statements concerning the pass, sent out the stories broadeast. The place was so widely and thor oughly advertised that every steamer coming up brought hundreds, horses began to pour in, stores and restaurants were open-ed and by the middle of August at least 2,000 persons had landed at Skaguay did not take the prospectors long to dis-cover that there was no trail at all, and that the path lay over a series of sharp boulders and soft marshes, which became more impassal 'e after each traveler's pass-

The friends of Moore claim that he is not to blame for the condition of affairs, but that It is due to a series of circumstances in i to the widely published stories of the ewspaper correspondents. Yet Moore and other people here continue to send out stories to the effect that the pass is open, and hat much work has been done and is be ing done on the trial. But I have talked with several reputable men who, unimpeded by baggage, went over the trail in ord to satisfy themselves as to what it really is, and their stories put a different light is, and their s on the matter.

The trail follows the course of the Skaguay river for a number of miles. There is one frail bridge built across the river, and the timber and underbrush has been cleared away to the width of a wagon road. The whole valley is a marsh, interspersed with boulders and sharp rocks. There are four hills to cross before the highest summit i reached. These hills are as boggy and marshy as the lower lands. For a distance of twenty miles from Skaguay the trail has been worked, by the hundreds who have traversed it, into a soft mud, from three to six feet deep, in which, at many places, the men sink to their hips and the horses to their bellies. The horses flounder about and sometimes extricate themselves, bu and sometimes extricate themselves, but more frequently they become exhausted and either die or are shot. At other places there are huge boulders to cross, and many horses have slipped from these, broken their legs and been shot. My informant counted the putrid carcasses of nearly 300 poor horses between Skaguay and the summit. He says that the trail is of the same description all the way. It is a long forty-five miles in length, and strikes the lakes only a short distance from the end of the only a short distance from the end of the Dyea trail. The thousands who have left Skaguay since the 1st of August are still on the trial, only a mere handful having reached the lakes, and these in an exhausted condition. On the other hand, at least 5,000 have gone in over the Chilkoot Pass since spring. Several hundred prospectors have recently returned from the White Pass, and are abandoning or selling out their outfits preparatory to returning to the states on the next steamer. Others, realizing the impossibility of getting through now, but hoping to get through in the spring, are building huts here and along the trail, and preparing to pass the winter. Others are going to Dyea to try the Chilkoot Pass.

How Skaguny Looks This place would hardly be recognised as

the Skaguay of August 15. The tents have given place to about a hundred and seventy-five frame buildings, some mere huts, others very pretentious two-story buildings. There are some tents still left. The streets are laid out with some attempt at regularity, and the place begins to present the appearance of a real town. There is a population of about 1,500. Of these about 200 are merchants. There are a dozen regular saloons and a number of whisky peddlers. Nearly all the saloons have gambling annexes, which run all night, and at the faro layouts many thousands of dollars change hands in a few night, and at the faro layouts many thousands of dollars change hands in a few hours. There is a three-shell game in operation just this side of the bridge. The manipulator is said to be the "slickest" man in the business, and is said to have run his game all over the world. He has a crowd of what are known as "cappers." These cappers are men among the packers and teamsters, who, when passing by, stop and bet on the game. They are allowed to win, and their success lures many a victim to his ruin. It is said that this man has fleeced hundreds of prospectors, and has cleaned up between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The authorities—consisting here of the commissioner and deputy marshal—have taken no steps to break marshal—have taken no steps to break up the gamblers or saloons, though all are operating openly and in flagrant violation of law. There is very little drunkenness, of law. There is very little drunkenness, and except for a few fights, disposed of by the commissioner as assault and battery, and the gambling, there is little violation of law. Thieving or other serious crimes would doubtless be punished by the prospectors themselves.

the prospectors themselves.

An instance of how they would take matters in their own hands is furnished matters in their own hands is furnished by their action in the case of the drowning of the young man in the Skaguay river, mentioned in a previous letter. When the body was recovered a teamster put it into his wagon and hauled it to town. For this service he attempted to charge and collect \$10, which so outraged the community's sense of decency that a hurried meting was held which resulted in the teamster's immediate departure from town under threat of hanging. But the selling of liqt or and gambling they look on as many pecple look on smuggling, merely the vio-

liquor and gambling they look on as many people look on smuggling, merely the violation of the lex prohibita wherein the only crime consists of being caught.

The town lot craze here has gone to an extreme that has never been equaled outside of Oklahoma. Every one who has come here has located a lot, either here in town or back in the woods, and has paid no attention to the protests of Mr. Moore, that the land is his or to his demands for rent.

Indignation Against Com. Smith. United States Commissioner John N. Smith, and a surveyor named Reid, who for some time posed as a government surveyor, have reaped a harvest on account of this location business. While Juneau is the proper recording place for this district Commissioner Smith has persuaded everybody that the lots should be surveyed by Mr. Reid and the locations recorded by himself in order to make the title valid. He and the surveyor, after locating lots for themselves, laid out streets, and the surveyor began to survey the lots fifty by one hundred feet, and the commissioner began to record. Each man charged a fee of \$5 per lot, the surveyor for surveying, which, by the way, he did with a compass and a rope, and the commissioner for recording. It is said here that after the original survey it was found that the lots claimed by the commissioner, the surveyor and a number of their friends were not well located as to streets, so one night the stake, the initial point of the survey, was moved several feet. The next morning the surveyor, disclaiming all knowledge of the removal, declared that he must make a new survey, which he did much to the betterment. of this location business. While Juneau is declared that he must make a new survey, which he did, much to the betterment of the lots of himself and friends. This new arrangement of streets left many people right in the middle of the street. Some moved, but many refused to be buildozed, consequence there are toda tents and houses built in the streets. There have been a great number of sales, so it is easily seen how much this commissioner has cleared. In addition to all this he has been charging defendants and civil litigants extravagant costs. In cases where the legal costs average \$3, he has charged from \$25 to \$100. For all the recording of lots no title here is respected except squatter's right. The moment a man leaves his lot another man jumps it, and goves through the formality of having it surveyed and recorded. Should the original locator return he finds his certificate

of survey and record not worth the pape it is written on As I have intimated, the people here are law-abiding, but their patience has almost reached its limit in the matter of Commis-sioner Smith. There have been several rectings held at which his actions were the subject of discussion, and a petition has been circulated and signed by nearly verybody in town asking for his removal I would not be surprised to hear at an moment that he has been ordered to leav

Business here among the storekeepers and restaurant and saloon men is good. One can buy anything here, within reason, that could be bought at Seattle, and quite as cheaply. One of the stores is built tirely of the lumber of the abando spoken of in a previous letter. While mary are leaving here and many will win ter on the trail, there will, no doubt, be large settlement here all winter. J. S. R. THE CHARGES DOUBTED.

Secretary Bliss Says That Mr. Smith

Was Highly Recommended. Complaints of irregularities in the conduct of United States Commissioner Smith. in exceeding his authority by acting in land matters and in charging excessive fees have reached here through publica tions in the Alaskan Mining Record, issued at Sitka, Alaska.

The charges were called to the attention of Secretary Bliss of the Department of the Interior by a Star reporter. Mr. Bilss said that formerly United States commissioners were authorized to act as land agents, but while Mr. Smith was on his way to Alaska. register and receiver of the general land office, so' that the United States commis no longer had authority to attendoffice business, after the arrival of these officers. Mr. Smith had been notified of this fact. The department, he said, had no detailed information regarding the charges against Mr. Smith, but he did no rimental to the United States commis sioner, as he had been highly recommended by the senators from Oregon and rumercus other prominent people of the northwest.

CHILKOOT PASS RAILWAY.

Contract for an Eight-Mile Line Has Been Made.

A dispatch from Tacoma, Wash., says The Chilkoot Railroad and Transportation Company of Tacoma have contracted with the Trenton (N. J.) iron works for the construction of an eight-mile tramway over Chilkoot pass, Alaska, the same to be completed by January 1. The Bleichert tramway system will be used, over fifty of them being in successful operation in this cour try.

The same company has started work on

a broad gauge railroad, eight miles long, running from Dyea, on salt water, to the mouth of the Dyea canon, where the tramway will begin.

The capacity of the tramway, will be 128 tons daily. Beginning in January, the company says it will carry 200 miners and their outfits over the pass daily, at a small cost, compared with the present expense of getting freight over

MR. POLLOCK'S TRIP A SUCCESS. Aeronaut Crossed the English Chan

balloon of Charles Pollock, who started from Eastbourne, England, yesterday morning in an attempt to cross the channel, descended safely at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon near Domart, in Sombe, fourteen miles northwest of Amiens. Mr. Pollock telegraphs that the trip was a great success.

The Evening Star Receives a Diploma for Pre-eminent Excellence.

OUR MACHINERY WINS

Correspondence of The Evening Star. BRUSSELS, September 28, 1897.

As soon as one arrives in Brussels it be comes apparent that something unusual is going on. If the visitor sees the city for the first time at night he will be surprised by the multiplicity and variety of the lights along nearly every street; or if he comes by day his surprise will be none the less, for flags and bunting take the place of illu-mination, while the colored globes that add so much to the light effects perform an rnamental function by day. The word 'Exposition" and its Flemish equivalent, "Tentoonstelling," conspicuously displayed soon suggest the cause of the extraordinary decoration. But still one would have cause o wonder why so many streets that are in no way thoroughfares to the exposition should be so highly favored. To understand this it is necessary to know some thing about Belgian character, to know that no people exceed them in their fond-ness for competitions—from flying pigeons to the sale of city bonds bearing a chance resembling a lottery ticket. The exposition officials played upon this trait of character and assigned to each quarter of the city a certain sum of money for purposes of decoration, and then offered prizes for the most elaborate scheme of ornamentation, the most artistic and the most striking. With the allotment to form the nucleus, the prize accentive increased the funds available, and

the results were marvelous.

The outcome was truly wonderful, and even the wide boulevards presented no special obstacle, at least when the results are considered. Surely this general plan ought to be brought before the next inau-gur:1 committee on street decoration. At no recent inauguration, when the decora-tions are expected to last more than a week, have the results even approximated those achieved at Brussels, where the effect must be kept up for at least five months. Of course this much could not have been done unless the entire city was loyal to the

to have an exposition. Two cities claimed the right to have it—Antwerp and Brus-sels. The king decided upon the guaranseis. The king decided upon the guarantee necessary and proclaimed that whichever city should raise the money first could have the exposition. Antwerp had the entire sum in hand in less than one day, and its exposition of 1894 was the result. The disappointment of the king that his capital city failed in its contest with Antwerp was city failed in its contest with Antwerp was city failed in its contest with Antwerp was so plain that before the Antwerp exposition was fairly opened a company was formed to bring into existence an exposition at Brussels for 1897. This company raised the amount deemed essential and early in 1896 began upon the details. Fortunately, there problems to solve-the stone front of a previous exposition could now serve again practically just what was wanted. only thing to be done was to build a series

of galleries of inexpensive construction in the rear of the rather imposing front already referred to. This feature made the cost of building exceedingly light.

After the cost of construction was known and the receipts from floor rent and con-cessions, it was an easy matter to determine how much would be required from gate receipts to balance the account. More who had subscribed to the guarantee did not wish to make a penny. They wer willing to lose the use of their money and to give their time to promote an enterprise so dear to their sovereign. The comthen offered gate receipts for the entire period for the amount needed to square accounts and soon found a purchaser, who is now daily rejoicing in his good bargain, as the amount paid has already been real-

Success Assured.

The executive committee have had all the details in hand, and being relieved of the anxiety as to whether the receipts will pear a comfortable ratio to the expenditures, they are ever ready to contribute to the ease with which the foreign commissioners discharge their duties. comes a task when the number of foreign sections is twenty-seven, but the task is not undertaken as though it were a burden The results of the labors of this committee and the foreign commissioners are such as to satisfy all who are interested, unless it be the fakirs, who importune every pasesr-by to purchase some trifle for an exorbitant price. All bona fide exhibits have been gazed upon by an anexpected nultitude, and many large orders have been placed for goods exhibited in sam-ples. The French section is especially line. The articles chosen for exhibition are

in whose making the French excel, and the arrangement of these articles and the general decorative effets make section pre-eminently attractive. It as though they were here setting the pace for the coming Paris exposition and sug-gesting to other nations what is expected of them on this occasion.

The French people are fully appreciative of the value of their trade with Belgium and gladly expended \$350,000 in further emphasizing the value of their goods to Belgian consumers. Many other nations are bidding for this trade, and rightly judging that the cheapest and most effec-tive way to make such a bid is by participating in a Belgian exposition wrong to say that the smallness of Bel gium does not warrant any great expendiure of time and money for the capture of its trade. But it must be remembered that this country, because of its central posi-tion, the magnificent harbor facilities at Antwerp, the favorable tariff regulations and the complete system of railroads leading from the piers to all paris of the land and to every important distributing point in the adjacent countries, long ago became the entrepot of central Europe, and its wholesale merchants are still supplying and even greating the demands of millione. and even creating the demands of milions of consumers of other lands. This fact is so completely recognized in Europe that merchants come here, individually and in delegations, from the Balkan districts, delegations, from the Balkan districts, Russla, Hungary, Austria and even Persia. One of the most striking features exhibited is a complete paper-making plant, making paper from wood pulp. The visitor can see the piles of barked sticks of convenient lengths, then watch the workmen remove, by machinery, the outer soft portions of each piece, and throw them, one by one, in a huge homper, where a revolvby one, in a huge hopper, where a revolving plane, with several bits, soon reduces the wood to shavings. These shavings are carried by elevators to the macerating vats, and after assing through several processes, are finanty seen as a thin liquid running uniformly out man a process band s until'it becomes quite dry, when it essed into great rolls ready for the ing press, or to be cut into forms for

While this process is in progress, in the same compartment two American "mono-lines" are busy setting types, artists are making sketches and an American router

making matrices and casting plates pro-ceeds in order, and in an incredibly short making matrices and casting rlates proceeds in order, and in an incredibly short time the cylinder folding press is printing "Le Petit Bleu" on paper which the visitor has seen made from plates cast before his eyes, that were cylindrical reproductions of the types he had seen set by a machine. It might be said that even before the paper was completely dry and cool from its making the printed paper was being sold throughout the grounds and buildings by the uniformed newsboys. One can well say that this was the most instructive exhibit at Brussels, and the crowds about it were frequently so persistent in watching the printing features that the proprietor stopped the machinery ostensibly to make repairs, but in reality to cause the onlookers to move away so that others might enjoy the rare spectacle of seeing a newspaper made literally from the stump. The United States exhibit was necessarially small, because of the very meager appropriation our Congress saw fit to make, but still we had because of the clearling. appropriation our Congress saw fit to make, but still we had, because of the classifica-tion in force, more exhibits than were included in what was styled the United States section. There are eight sections larger than ours, while there are eighteen that than ours, while there are eighteen that are smaller. In one group, tools and tool-making machinery, we received two grand prizes, while the rest of the world obtained only two in all. Out of three grand prizes given for bicycles we obtained one. In the science section we were conceded by all to occupy the first place, while our large display of furniture secured many orders, and the jury declared that one American sewing machine was so well known for its su-

s engraving plates. The entire work of

ing machine was so well known for its su-perior qualities, and had received so many awards that an additional one could not

add to its glory. The Star's Award. But the award that pleased me especially was the diploma of honor to our exhibit of twelve of our leading dailies. In order that The Star may rejoice with me, it must be said the gold medal is the highest award. while the diploma of honor is for pre-emient excellence. It is also gratifying to know that no other newspapers received an equal award. Our press exhibit was a source of great wonder and surprise to the foreign visitors, and of joy to our own people, as giving them the very latest news from home. The Star contributed by its regular appearance to the completeness of this exhibit, and in a few weeks it will receive the tangible evidence of apprecia-tion in the way of a handsome diploma. The Congo exhibit was especially interest-ing. Special commissioners had worked for the past two years in the Congo basin col-lecting specimens of the natural resources of the country, complete lines of manu-factured products, and, above all, about 200 natives of the most typical tribes. These occupied a village built of material brought from home, and here lived and carried on such vocations as they would have done if they had not been carried across the seas to entertain and instruct their white

It was a most complete ethnological exhibit, with living figures and natural sur-roundings. The lake which their village skirted was the scene of mimic battles and friendly boat races. The trained Congo sol-dier and the school of native children showed what civilizing agencies were ac-complishing, and the great display of natural resources and articles of import natural resources and articles of import told the men of commerce what they could hope for from Congo as a field for their operations. To all it was instructive and did much toward reconciling the many who have disapproved of the loss of life which the opening up of this great basin has cost. However rich the Congo may become, it cannot be made to yield up its thousands of victims, but it is sure to furnish wealth to many of their now sorrowing children.

Our Champagne.

Another cause for surprise was the exdays, when one of these accumulatively disposed non-commissioned officers is "broke American champagne. All French men thought no country but France could produce champagne, and the majority of Europeans indorsed that opinion. It was therefore, amusing at our dinner to see them smack their lips over our American ties and know what to order when they

visit our country.

The revised list of awards has not been announced, but the commissioner of awards let me understand that we would receive the highest percentage of high awards of any nation exhibiting. With this result and the assurance that our relations with all officials have been the most pleasant, add-ed to the fact that in our intercourse with the American representatives at Brussels-Col. Roosevelt, our efficient consul, and Bellamy Storer, our minister, who in his few short weeks' stay in that city has the respect, esteem and admiration of all— we feel that our sojourn in Brussels has not been in vain and our labors for the American exhibitors has not been

CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. Sanarelli Says He Has Found an Anti-Toxie Serum. The New York Herald's correspondent in

Montevideo, Uruguay, says: Dr. Sanarelli, who a few months ago anbounced his discovery of the yellow fever germ, now announces the discovery of a serum which will, he declares, make yellow fever harmless. He will publish a pamphlet explaining his latest discovery. The details will be withheld until Dr. Sanarelli officially notifies the Medical Society of

Uruguay what he has accomplished. Dr. Sanarelli made experiments on many nimals, including horses and oxen, which ad been inoculated with the fever After a year's work he finally succeeded in producting a serum which he found would mmune inoculated animals After a conference with leading physi-cians of the Medical Society of Uruguay

Dr. Sanarelli will go to Rio Janeiro, whe be. Sanarelli will go to Kio Janeiro, where he will test his serum on a fever patient. He expresses himself as absolutely confident of the curative powers of the fluid.

Dr. Sanarelli is a noted bacteriologist of Italy. In his work there on the fever problem he met with considerable success: the he came to Uruguay as a director of the Experimental Hygiene Institute, to continue his studies and conduct experiments He attracted great attention in world some time ago when he announces his discovery of the yellow fever microbe Since then he has given all his time to finding a curative serum, and now believes he has succeeded.

It is expected that Dr. Sanarelli's pamph-let explaining his latest discovery will be published this week. In the meantime he has sent letters to Paris and Rome a nouncing the success of his experiments.

TORNADO IN NEW JERSEY.

Wreckage in Its Path.

Sweeps Across the State, Scattering A tornado struck New Jersey yesterday, traveling from the little village of Far beth it wrecked a building and killed a man who had sought shelter there. The storm appeared in the form of a black cloud, which increased in size and rapidity as it approached the village. Its path was about 400 feet wide. A barn belo David Dumont was demolished. The roof of a house which stood near by was strip

THRIFTY BLUE COATS

Tonsorial and Sartorial Artists in the Army and Navy.

EARN PLENTY OF EXTRA MONEY

Sometimes They Are Detailed by Their Commanding Officers.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

soldier in the United States army \$13 a

Written Exclusively for The Evening Star. While the government only pays a private

month, the army regulations do not restrain him from earning all the extra money he can, so long as he does not permit his work to interfere with the performance of his military duties. In the old days it used to be a common garrison remark that every bandsman in the United States army was a cobbler. For the most part, the bandsmen were men with families, and, to amplify their somewhat niggardly incomes from Uncle Sam, a very great many of them took to the work of patching the soldiers' boots and shoes during their rather scarce leisure hours. They made small charges, and each of them contrived to pick up a few dollars every month by this means. In time, however, the daily practice hours for bandsmen prescribed by new regulations took up nearly all the time the musicians had hitherto devoted to cobbling, and at the headquarters of the regiments their patronage of this sort fell into the hands of the privates. At the small posts, more or less deft privates always captured the work deft privates always captured the work of mending their comrades' footgear. Non-commissioned officers in the army are not permitted by their superiors to engage in this or any other sort of money-getting work of a similar character, with the soldiers for patrons, the view taken being that in doing a job of work for an inferior in rank for lucre the non-com's dignity would be deteriorated and his control of the men relaxed. This unwritten regulation has caused n any a prospering private, doing well at cobbling or tailoring, to strongly resent his promotion to the stripes and chevrons. The private who hustles for and chevrons. The private who bustles for extra coin by laboring with his hands is often such a first-rate soldier that his company commander regards it as absolutely necessary that he be made a non-commissioned officer. In many cases the lutely necessary that he be made a non-commissioned officer. In many cases the chagrin and disgust of a "buck" private who is making money hand over fist is too deep for expression. He is, of course, compelled to accept his promotion. But he cannot be compelled to hold his chevrons by a good deal, and, by the commission of a few minor offenses, none of them suffi-ciently serious to get him into actual trou-ble, he will frequently contrive to get him-self "busted" to the ranks again, so that, sans stripes and chevrons, he may resume

permitted to resume his former labors for

A company tailor in the army is detailed

sans stripes and chevrons, he may resume the practice of his money-making trade. Of late years, however, officers are catch-ing on to this little scheme, so that nowa-days, when can

for the work by his company commander, always on account of his fitness for the job. He must be a man who has thoroughly learned the tailoring trade before entering the service. It is now quite common for young tailors who do not find themselves prosperous in civil life to make investigations in recruiting offices as to rmy companies, troops or lack tailors. Hitting upon such a tailor-less outfit, the yielder of the shears doesn't have much trouble in enlisting for the company that is deficient in a uniform maker, provided he can pass the physical examination. Nor is it, by any means a bad move on his part. An army company tailor makes a good deal of money—at the lowest figure three times as much as very lowest figure three times as much as the average journeyman tailor, quite aside from the pay he draws from the government. He is required to do really skillful work, for soldiers of the United States army are exceedingly finical as to the fit and finish of their uniforms. A large part of the company tailor's work consists in the altering of "government straight" uniforms, as the ready-made uniforms are forms, as the ready-made uniforms are called by the men. These uniforms are dished out to the men when they first enter the service. They invariably fit badly, so that when a recruit draws his first month's pay he takes his uniforms, fatigue and mustering, to the company tailor to have them altered to fit his shape. The job eats up about all his initial pay day, but the recruit, weary of serving as a barrack-room laughing-stock, considers it money well spent. After a few months, the ques-tion of a new tallor-made uniform begins to agitate the recruit who wishes to enter the lists to "buck" for commanding offi-cer's orderly at guard mount. So he draws the cloth from the first sergeant's stores, turns it over to the company tailor, and gets himself measured for a uniform that is to fit him like a mold, and knock another month's pay kite-high. Later, he feels he can't sleep o' nights unless he discards his government straight over-coat and cape, and gets tailor-made gar-ments instead. Thus the company tailor prospers. He is required to perform hardly any military duty-perhaps nothing more than a rare guard tour-and, as often as not, doesn't even have to stand monthly muster. He grins in the teeth of the fel-lows who have to hop out of their warm bunks at reveille in the gray dawn.

Barbering a Regiment.

The amount of money the company barber makes depends in large measure upon the degree of his popularity with the men. so that it behooves him to stand in with them. In a regimental post there is generally a barber for each company, but it is generally the case that, of all the outfits, one or two of the barbers get the great bulk of the trade on account of greater geniality, skill or diplomacy—the latter a trait never to be despised by any soldier who is looking to the pockets of his comrades for the amplification of his pay. The company barber usually sets up his "shack" in an unused store room close to the quarters of his outfit, and fits it up out of his own pocket. Some of them are quite luxurious. The company barber himself is very rarely a man who has learned the trade of barbering. He has just "picked it up" from observation, generally of the work of other company barbers, but a great majority of them become in time quite as clever at the work as the cirilian barbers, who have been regularly apprenticed at the trade. They needs must, in truth, for the American soldier is no less particular as to his beard and hair than the most exacting of civilians. The company barber charges each man in his autifular all other customers. is generally the case that, of all the out-The company barber charges each man in his outfit, or all other customers, in fact, whether from his own company or not, from \$1 to \$2 per month, in accordance from \$1 to \$2 per month, in accordance with the distance the post is situated from the barber shops of civilization, the amount of work done, and so on. Ordinarily, the \$1 a month charge includes three shaves a week and two hair cuts a month, and the \$2 charge is levied upon men of such nicety as to their countenances that they must be shaved every day.

The soldier is compelled to look his best when he mounts guard and when he takes his place in rank for monthly muster. The lot of the company barber on the night before monthly muster could not be de-